leading manufacturers of EMU coaches in the country;

(b) whether coaches from Ms Jcssop are mostly sent to Southern and Central Railways without utilising the same in the suburban services of Howrah & Sealdah Divisions of Eastern and South Eastern Railways.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the number of Jessop manufactured coaches in use in Eastern & South Eastern Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) M/*s* Jessops have so far manufactured only 3 BD AC EMU coaches, all of which are in use in Eastern Railway. Besides, DC EMUs are utilised on Central & Western Railways as only these two Railways have D.C. system.

Rise in funds allocated for science

1970. SHRI E. BALNANDAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state When the fund allocation for science has risen from Rs. 20 crore in the First Plan to Rs. 20,000 crore in the Eighth Plan, what is the output in terms of return?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): The plan and non-plan expenditure for Science and Technology (S&T) has been steadily increasing since independence. The S&T expenditure has risen from Rs. 20 crores during the First Plan (1951—56) to Rs. 17529 crores in the Eighth Plan (1992—97). This expenditure has resulted in building of an impressive infrastructure which includes a chain of national laboratories and providing R&D facilities in the universities and educational institutions. This has resulted in building up of an excellent S&T manpower who have not only responded to technology denials but also have provided solutions to specific indigenous problems. Some of the salient achievements have been in the areas of food grains and oil seeds production, state-of-the-art communication and launching of remote sensing satellites. Bio-technology industry in India has come of age. There are now plant tissue culture industries, aqualicul-ture, drugs and pharmaceuticals, bio-moleculcs and immunodiagnostics industries. Scientific expenditions to Antarctica and India's success in exploration and survey of deep sea polymetallic nodules has earned the country a place of distinction in the community of nations. Large number of technologies have been developed and commercialised in the fields of industrial catalyst, chemicals, food processing, leather processing and products, construction materials, drugs and pharmaceuticals and bio-medical devices. There is self-reliance in the areas of nuclear-reactor technology and its associated fuels-cycle. Disaster mitigation efforts of the country have been considerably improved with the introduction of the latest state-of-the-art meteorological facilities. Environmental concerns are also being responded through technological inputs developed indigenously. A high leel of S&T capabilities in development of parallel processing computer systems has also been attained.

Assistance to Unemployed Scientists

1971. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Scientists after having successfuly completed their education upto Ph.D. standard, have not been gainfully employed either under the Government or in the private or public sector;

(b) whether his Ministry has carried out any survey in this regard;

(c) whether his Ministry has airy scheme for extending any assistance to such young scientists in getting suitable assignment corresponding to their qualification, experience and background; and